



Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.
Codes used
Bentley's
A. n. c. 4th & 5th Editions.
A. 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES" HONGKONG

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the Government),

WEDNESDAY.

the 3rd January, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Saleroom, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street,
TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND TWIN
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,
PICTURES, &c., AND A LARGE ASSORT-
MENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD
GOODS.

As follows:

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and
Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, &c., Bed-
room Furniture, comprising Double and
Single Brass and Brass-mounted Bed-
steads, and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards,
Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining

Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional
Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery,
Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery,
Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils,
Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables,
&c., &c., Tennis Posts and Net, Iron Safe,
etc.

A few lots Turkish Bath Sheets,
Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets,
Bed Quilts, &c.,
A number of lots of
DAMASCENE JEWELLERY,
Also
Carpet, Brass Fenders, a few lots
Fire Brasses, &c.

Two PIANOS.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & Hough,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1918. 2440

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

F R I D A Y

the 11th January, 1918, at 3 p.m., on
the spot.

The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19
on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers'
Office, for erection of

Booths, and Matscheds,
on the Government Ground adjoining
the Race Course, North of the Grand
Stand Enclosure.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & Hough,
Auctioneers,

Hongkong, Jan. 3, 1918. 13

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell their Saleroom, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House street,

MOTOR YACHT
Length 43 feet
Beam 12 feet 4 inches
Draft 5 feet

Lavatory, Pantry, &c.

12' and 8' H. P. Motors, Complete
with masts and accessories.

Further Particulars from the Undersigned.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & Hough,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, Dec. 21, 1917. 2415

HALF-TONE AND
LINE BLOCKS.

FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
ILLUSTRATIONS, ETC.

CAREFULLY AND ACCURATELY
PRODUCED.

INTIMATIONS

WANTED

SUPERVISOR of Printing Depart-
ment wanted, Berlin in a Printing
Office either as printing assistant or as
proof-reader.

Apply: X Y Z.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong, Jan. 5, 1918.

NOTICE.

At 8 from the 1st Day of January,
1918, the business heretofore
carried on in Hongkong under the
Style of E. PARANÉ will be carried
on by CURUMBOY & CO., LTD.

P. E. PARANÉ,
A. B. AVASIA.
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1918.

NOTICE.

We have this day admitted Mr.
P. M. NOLASCO DA SILVA as
Partner in our Firm, which in future
will be carried on under the style of
WORCESTER & LAMMERT
HONGKONG, Jan. 1, 1918.

ALFRED HYNDMAN

43 Wyndham Street
Has for sale

CARBON PAPER at \$1.00 per dozen
sheets
RIBBONS at \$1.50 each.

UNDERTAKES to clean and repair
Typewriters at \$12.00 per machine
per annum.

For particulars apply to the above
address.

Hongkong, Nov. 7, 1917. 2273

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF

AND

CORNED PORK

PUT UP IN KEGS AND BARRELS
FOR
EXPORT OR STREAMERS USE.

MUSIC
FOR THE
CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS.

THIS
COLUMBIA
AT \$25.

Will Certainly Please Them.
We have GRATONOLAS to suit
every Pocket.

Ask Us About Them.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC
CO., LTD.

18, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 1323

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COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS
DE FILIPINAS.

NUEVO
CORTADO
EXTRA

\$3.00 PER 100

A FIRST-CLASS CHEROOT
AT A CHEAP PRICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS,

Telephone 610.

To-day's Advertisements

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE, 87 Peak, from
1st Nov. to 31st October, 6 rooms
and usual offices together with a large
garden.

Appy—

W. MEYRICK HUMPHREYS,
c/o W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
5 Duddell Street.

Hongkong, Jan. 7, 1918.

20

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on

SATURDAY,

the 13th January, 1918, at 10.45 a.m.,
at their Sales Room, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

Comprising—

Double Bed Sheets, Bedspreads and
Counterpanes, Towels, &c., Blankets,
Dress Materials including Blue-Silk
Prints, Holland, White Linen, Long
Cloth, Drill, Flannel, Flannelette, &c.,
Handkerchiefs, Gent's Silk Socks, Boys
Suits, Towels, Toilet Soap, Perfumery,
White Lace Curtains &c.

Also

Suit Cases and a few pairs Gent's
Boots and Shoes and Overcoat Lengths.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 7, 1918.

21

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on

TUESDAY,

the 15th January, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Room, No. 3,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, TWIN BEDSTEADS,
CURTAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES,
&c., AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and
Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, &c.,
Bedroom Furniture comprising Double
and Single Brass and Brass-mounted
Bedsteads, and Twin Bedsteads, Side-
boards, Dinner Wagons, Extension
Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and
Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services,
Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves,
Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room
Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing
Tables, Sundry Electro Fitted Ware,
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screen, Blackwood Furni-
ture, including Large 4-fold Black-
wood Screen with 5-Coloured Panels,
Side Tables, &c., Engravings, Pictures,
&c., Tennis Poles and Net, Iron
Safe, &c.

A few lots: Turkish Bath Sheets,
Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets,
Bed Quilts, &c.

Also

Carpets, Brass Fenders, a few lots
Fire Brases, &c.

Two PIANOS.

(Full Particulars from Catalogues),
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 7, 1918.

22

THE CALENDAR.

GENERAL MEMORANDA

Wednesday, Jan. 9.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture &c.
at Messrs. Hughes & Hough's
Auction Room.

6.30 p.m.—Congregations at Hongkong
University.

Thursday, Jan. 10.

2 p.m.—Auction of lots for erection of
Buildings and Matchworks at the Yau
Kau Kung.

Conducted by Messrs. Hughes & Hough
on the spot.

Friday, Jan. 11.

10 a.m.—Auction of lots for erection of
Buildings and Matchworks at the Yau
Kau Kung.

Conducted by Messrs. Hughes & Hough

on the spot.

Saturday, Jan. 12.

10 a.m.—Auction of lots for erection of
Buildings and Matchworks at the Yau
Kau Kung.

Conducted by Messrs. Hughes & Hough

on the spot.

already made to gratify the lust of
power and dominion by the sword
which the Prussian military caste
has been so sedulously propagating
among them, especially in the last
half century.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Hongkong Jockey Club
annual race meeting has been fixed for
February 23rd, 26th and 27th, with
the off day on March 2nd.

Interim Rubber dividends:
Putaling 50, Cicely 524, Oriental 5.
Final dividends: Castleford 80,
Brooklands 124.

Three Chinese cases of diphtheria
(one fatal) and two cases of enteric
fever (one British and one Chinese)
were notified to the Medical Officer
of Health last week.

We are asked by the Hon.
Secretary of the Golf Club, to mention
that during the training season,
members are requested not to play
over the Happy Valley Course until
after 8.30 a.m.

The Japanese Government has
granted permission to open an Exchange
in Shanghai for dealing in securities,
raw cotton and cotton yarn. The
promoters include prominent business
men of Osaka, and the capital will be
Y.10,000,000. The Exchange building
will be situated in the Shanghai
Concession.

A small fire occurred yesterday
at Shaukiwan. A Chinese woman
who lived in a hut at Ma Sa Ho
reports that during her absence her
husband caught fire. The fire spread to
five other huts. The police and the
Fire Brigade appeared on the scene
and extinguished the outbreak.
There was very little damage.

Mr. W. H. Avery, for years
assistant manager of the Toyo Kisen
Kaisha and general manager in America
of the Asano Syndicate, has been made
adviser of the Special Parliament
and ignoring the request made
by the Generalissimo to release about
seventy of the Generalissimo's body
guards who had been unlawfully
arrested, and who were subsequently
ordered to be shot, the Military
Government felt obliged to order two
gunboats to fire on the Tukwan's
Yamen.

A warrant was issued on December 15
(says the Bangkok Times) for the
arrest of an employee of the Nestlé Milk
Company on a charge of embezzling
some 600 ticals. Accused was arrested
and at the police station confessed to
having robbed his employer of sum
amounting to about Ticals 2,000 by
forging the manager's signature to
receipts and collecting sums due to the
firm. Suspicion was aroused owing to
some cases of milk being missing from
the godown. The books are now being
examined and until this is completed it
is impossible to state the actual amount
involved.

The Bangkok International Court
has concluded the hearing of a peculiar
case in which Mr. J. H. C. Lyons, a barrister-at-law and an
adviser to the Siamese Ministry of
Justice, brought action against the
committee of the Royal Bangkok
Sports Club, praying that the pro-
ceedings at the general meeting on
September 28 be declared null and
void on the ground that the notice
concerning the meeting was not prop-
erly sent out, in that it was not
signed by the secretary of the club as
required by the rules. The court
dismissed the application.

The recent effort of Tuan Chi-jui and
his Military Party to extend their power
to the South-West by appointing Tu
Ling-tao to be the military governor of
Hunan was successfully checked last
November, when Tu was ousted and
Changsha taken by the combined forces
of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and the
independent troops of that province.
They drove the crew into the cabin
and steered the vessel in the direc-
tion of Mi Ling Shan in Chinese
territory. En route to this place
the robbers cornered several junks
and robbed them. When Mi Ling
Shan was reached, the robbers in
the launch in Hoko boats and dis-
persed.

now wait to hear whether the
German Propaganda Ministry
will make greater sacrifices than
they have

THE TROUBLE AT CANTON.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CANTON, Saturday.
Everything was seemingly quiet
yesterday, but we were all startled
about three o'clock this morning by
a constant roar of cannon fire from
the gunboats. The fire of cannon
started near the south end of the
bund and gradually passed down the
river. This cannonade kept up until
about seven o'clock in the morning.

The whole city was in an uproar
most of the day. All traffic along
the bund was stopped in the early
morning, the gates to the city closed,
and all business largely stopped. It
looked like the city was preparing for
a siege. Many are still fearing the
results.

WHAT DOES THIS ALL MEAN?

Many are asking this question.
It is rather difficult to answer de-
finitely, but the general opinion is
that the enemies of the Military
Governor are determined to try their
hand in ridding this province of the
present Governor. It is reported that
Dr. Sun wants a man from Kwang-
tung to be Military Governor. He
thinks that they ought not to have
a man from Kwangsi. A number of
men of high authority think that
they will not be much in serious
trouble, yet others fear the outcome
of the present turmoil. The head of
the police sent the word this morning
that he thought we would be safe in
this section of Canton, yet it would
be well to be on the lookout—big
guns might be brought into play
before the trouble would end. We
hope for quietness after the storm.

AN OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.

From an "Extra" issued by
our contemporary the Wah Tsai
Yat Po to-day we learn that the
Secretary of the Office of
Generalissimo (i.e. Dr. Sun Yat Sen)
has announced to the people of
Canton that owing to the local
Government refusing to recognise
the Military Government established
by the decision of the Special Par-
liament and ignoring the request made
by the Generalissimo to release about
seventy of the Generalissimo's body
guards who had been unlawfully
arrested, and who were subsequently
ordered to be shot, the Military
Government respects the National As-
sembly, illegally dissolved at its instigation, as
the free representative of the people
and observes the Constitution as supreme
and inviolable and that it can be altered
or amended only in accordance with the
law.

THE WAR AIMS.

It has been generally felt that the
conditions of peace which the
Germans submitted to the Russians at
Brestlitovsk, intended for communica-
tion, either directly or indirectly, to
all the Powers hostile to her, called
for a re-statement of the war aims of
the Allies in a manner more precise,
if they cannot be made more clear,
than they have been stated heretofore.
That desire has been met so far as
the British Empire is concerned by
the address which the PRIME
MINISTER delivered on Saturday to
the Trade Union delegates assembled
at Westminster for their annual
congress. It bears on the face of
it the evidence of most careful pre-
paration and it states the Allied
position in terms which are clear
and unmistakeable in their meaning.

Mr. W. H. Avery, for years
assistant manager of the Toyo Kisen
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GUNBOAT COMMANDERS.

ARRESTED.

We further learn that the Tukwan
and the Admiral refrained from re-
turning the fire, but despatched two
cruisers to prevent the gunboats
leaving Canton, and their Commanders
have been arrested. The gun-
boats, it may be mentioned, belonged
to the Admiral's squadron.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

The Intelligence Bureau at Canton
reviews the general position as follows:

Political events in China up to the
end of 1917 have indicated that the
decrees of the Reactionary Party to sub-
ordinate to Militarism the National
Assembly and the Constitution will not
be realized as the Constitutionalists
and the supporters of the National
Assembly are rapidly increasing in
number, while Militarism and its fol-
lowers are losing power and influence.

That the Constitution, and not military
commands shall be the supreme law of
the land is a principle which will finally
be recognized throughout the Republic
of China, if the present progress of the
defenders of the Constitution will be
followed by greater success in arms and
more support and encouragement from
the people at home and abroad.

The recent effort of Tuan Chi-jui and
his Military Party to extend their power
to the South-West by appointing Tu
Ling-tao to be the military governor of
Hunan was successfully checked last
November, when Tu was ousted and
Changsha taken by the combined forces
of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and the
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They drove the crew into the cabin
and steered the vessel in the direc-
tion of Mi Ling Shan in Chinese
territory. En route to this place
the robbers cornered several junks
and robbed them. When Mi Ling
Shan was reached, the robbers in
the launch in Hoko boats and dis-
persed.

Five Chinese were charged before Mr.
J. H. Wood this morning with the theft
of 2 tons 14 cwt. of coal, the property
of the Tai Shing Paper Mills at Aber-
deen, and four Chinese were charged
with receiving the same.

Sergeant Wills stated that on the 5th

of December, 1917, he was sent to Peking to
investigate the South-West. The latest, and perhaps the last, military
action against the South-West has come in the form of an order from Peking to
Lung Chi-kung, a former military governor here, to replace General
Lu Ying-ting as the Inspector-General of Liang Kwang. Fourteen
of the seventeen gunboats and transports of Lung have been captured by
the Chinese Navy under Admiral Ching Pi-kwang, Minister of the Navy,
which action put Lung as a menace to the Constitutional cause.

The Constitutionalists have, so far,
been able not only to oppose Northern
military encroachment but also to gain
military and moral support from some
of the best known and most able men
of the country. Following the actions
of General Li Tien-tai and Shih Sing
Chuan, who have lately declared a
portion of Hupeh Province independent
of the illegal government at Peking, the
military governors of Kiangsu and
Kiangnan have now definitely decided to
support the demands of the Constitutionalists
to respect the Provisional
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WAR AIMS OF THE ALLIES.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE

[The following is the continuation of Mr. Lloyd George's statement of British war aims. The first part of the speech will be found on page 3.]

SELF-DETERMINATION BY THE COLONIES.

While we do not challenge the maintenance of the Turkish Empire in the home lands of the Turkish race, with its capital at Constantinople, nor the passage between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea being internationalised and neutralised, Arabia, Armenia, and Mesopotamia are, in our judgment, entitled to recognition of their separate national conditions. The exact form of such recognition in each particular case need not here be discussed beyond stating that it will be impossible to restore these territories to their former sovereignty. Regarding the German Colonies, have repeatedly declared that they are to be held at the disposal of the Conference whose decision must have primary regard to the wishes and interests of the native inhabitants. None of these territories are inhabited by Europeans; therefore the governing consideration in all these cases must be that the inhabitants should be placed under the control of an administration acceptable to themselves, one of whose main purposes will be to prevent their exploitation for the benefit of European capitalists or Governments. The natives live in their various tribal organisations under chiefs and councils who are competent to consult and speak for their tribes and members, and thus to represent their wishes and interests regarding their disposal. The general principle of national self-determination, therefore, is as applicable in their cases as in those of occupied European territories. The German declaration that the natives of German Colonies have, through their military fidelity in war, shown their attachment and resolve under all circumstances to remain with Germany is applicable not to German Colonies generally, but only to one of them, namely, German East Africa, and in that case the German authorities secured the attachment not of the native population as a whole, which is and remains profoundly anti-German, but only of small warlike classes from whom their askaris or soldiers were selected. These they attached to themselves by conferring on them a highly-privileged position as against the bulk of the native population which enabled the askaris to assume a lordly oppressive superiority over the rest of the natives. By this and other means they secured the attachment of very small and insignificant minority whose interests directly opposed those of the rest of the population and for whom they have no right to speak. The German treatment of the native populations of their colonies has been such as to justify their fear of submitting the future of those colonies to the wishes of the natives themselves.

REPARATION FOR VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Finally, here must be reparation for the injuries done by violation of international law. The Peace Conference must not forget our seamen, the services they have rendered, and the outrages they have suffered for the common cause of freedom.

QUESTION OF PERMANENT PEACE.

Mr. Lloyd George regarded it as especially regrettable that the recently reported proposals of the Central Powers did not contain a reference to permanent peace after the war. It is desirable, indeed essential, that the post-war settlement should not contain the seed of a future war. But that is not enough. However wisely and well we make territorial and other arrangements there will still remain many subjects of international controversy. Economic conditions after the war will be difficult in the highest degree. Owing to the diversion

of human effort to war there must follow a world shortage of raw materials which will increase the longer the war lasts. It is inevitable that the countries controlling raw materials will desire to help themselves and their friends first.

At St. John's Cathedral the special service was held in the morning, the Bishop of Victoria conducting, assisted by the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt, (Military Chaplain) The Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, (Naval Chaplain) the Rev. Copley Moyle (Chaplain of the Cathedral) and the Rev. H. G. E. Griffiths (Assistant Chaplain).

During the service a collection was taken in aid of the *Minesweepers Fund* which amounted to \$1,233.60.

The congregation included His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency the General Officer Commanding, Commodore Sandeman R.N., Sir James Stewart Lockhart, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Mr. Justice Gomperts, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharpe K.C., and the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, and also a large number of officers and men of both Services.

In connection with the Special prayers used at the service the names of the Hongkong men who have fallen in the war were read out as follows:

J. E. Gresson, R. G. Munro, C. C. F. Cunningham and J. H. Bone (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)

A. N. Joseland, Leonard Gull, F. Richardson (Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.)

C. N. G. Walker (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)

A. C. E. Elbrough (Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.)

H. E. Victor (Public Shorthand writer and journalist.)

E. G. Painting, P. B. Gardner, H. G. Wakeford, A. W. Allchurch, R. H. Coots, E. Carpenter, R. Edwards, E. Drury, H. Wilson and E. G. Silliss (Police.)

W. J. May (Prison Department.)

A. R. Stokes (Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston.)

A. E. Shewan (Messrs. Shawau, Tomen & Co.)

A. D. Bailey (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)

L. O. Collins, A. Hines and E. Cruickshank (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.)

A. L. Macdonald, Ben Chapman (Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son.)

E. F. G. Orchard (Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.)

F. M. Scaris, K. R. Forde, W. H. Church and E. A. Morris.

The Bishop of Victoria in his address, said that the King had called the whole nation to prayer. They were to seek a clear understanding of the issue at stake. They were not fighting for territory or power to tyrannise over other people or to punish in any vindictive spirit the wrong doers; they were seeking to defend the principles of liberty and justice. Of late, there had been less conventional religion, though one hoped that there had been more national righteousness. Some blamed the Clergy for not being in touch with modern thought and some blamed the Laity for being too worldly. It was not time to blame one another, they all alike needed to come back to God; who promised His special presence where one or two were gathered together. How should they approach God? The King said it must be in a spirit of reverent obedience; in a humble spirit. There must be an element of humiliation in the national day of prayer, not because they were fighting for such a cause but because, in the past, they had not obeyed the laws of God. The cause which led to the strife might be German lust of power, but not entirely. Our own past history had many stains. They must not measure themselves by their enemies or by themselves, but by the great example of Christ. Then they would be constrained to see their shortcomings. If complete victory was given at the commencement of the war it might have done the national character more harm than good. They knew that God's cause was advancing. Scripture prophecies were being fulfilled and His Kingdom of Righteousness and Peace would certainly come, and if they made known their requests to him His peace would keep their hearts and thoughts.

Referring to the collection for mine sweepers, the Bishop said that if it should amount to \$3,000, it might provide a mine sweeper, but which perhaps might be named "The Hongkong But." In any case, every dollar was wasted for the mine sweeper. Let it be a real offering, be as worthy of their National Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

GROUP.

EVERY young child is susceptible to disease. Don't wait until this dreadful disease strikes you, get it before you prepare for it. It comes in many ways, when chemicals, ships are usually closed, and when alone abroad. Get and keep Chamberlain's *Health Remedy*, a brand of *Group*. *Group* is quickly and absolutely absorbed. It is easily digested and will please many a nation that has been forced by untiring. Already visible blessings.

THE WAR.

SPECIAL DAY OF PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING.

YESTERDAY'S SERVICES.

Special services were held in the local Churches yesterday in accordance with the King's desire that the day should be set apart as a special day of thanksgiving and prayer, and large congregations were present at each service.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

At St. John's Cathedral the special service was held in the morning, the Bishop of Victoria conducting, assisted by the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt, (Military Chaplain) The Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, (Naval Chaplain) the Rev. Copley Moyle (Chaplain of the Cathedral) and the Rev. H. G. E. Griffiths (Assistant Chaplain).

During the service a collection was taken in aid of the *Minesweepers Fund* which amounted to \$1,233.60.

The congregation included His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency the General Officer Commanding, Commodore Sandeman R.N., Sir James Stewart Lockhart, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Mr. Justice Gomperts, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharpe K.C., and the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, and also a large number of officers and men of both Services.

In connection with the Special prayers used at the service the names of the Hongkong men who have fallen in the war were read out as follows:

J. E. Gresson, R. G. Munro, C. C. F. Cunningham and J. H. Bone (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)

A. N. Joseland, Leonard Gull, F. Richardson (Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.)

C. N. G. Walker (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)

A. C. E. Elbrough (Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.)

H. E. Victor (Public Shorthand writer and journalist.)

E. G. Painting, P. B. Gardner, H. G. Wakeford, A. W. Allchurch, R. H. Coots, E. Carpenter, R. Edwards, E. Drury, H. Wilson and E. G. Silliss (Police.)

W. J. May (Prison Department.)

A. R. Stokes (Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston.)

A. E. Shewan (Messrs. Shawau, Tomen & Co.)

A. D. Bailey (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)

L. O. Collins, A. Hines and E. Cruickshank (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.)

A. L. Macdonald, Ben Chapman (Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son.)

E. F. G. Orchard (Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.)

F. M. Scaris, K. R. Forde, W. H. Church and E. A. Morris.

The Bishop of Victoria in his address, said that the King had called the whole nation to prayer. They were to seek a clear understanding of the issue at stake. They were not fighting for territory or power to tyrannise over other people or to punish in any vindictive spirit the wrong doers; they were seeking to defend the principles of liberty and justice. Of late, there had been less conventional religion, though one hoped that there had been more national righteousness. Some blamed the Clergy for not being in touch with modern thought and some blamed the Laity for being too worldly. It was not time to blame one another, they all alike needed to come back to God; who promised His special presence where one or two were gathered together. How should they approach God? The King said it must be in a spirit of reverent obedience; in a humble spirit. There must be an element of humiliation in the national day of prayer, not because they were fighting for such a cause but because, in the past, they had not obeyed the laws of God. The cause which led to the strife might be German lust of power, but not entirely. Our own past history had many stains. They must not measure themselves by their enemies or by themselves, but by the great example of Christ. Then they would be constrained to see their shortcomings. If complete victory was given at the commencement of the war it might have done the national character more harm than good. They knew that God's cause was advancing. Scripture prophecies were being fulfilled and His Kingdom of Righteousness and Peace would certainly come, and if they made known their requests to him His peace would keep their hearts and thoughts.

Referring to the collection for mine sweepers, the Bishop said that if it should amount to \$3,000, it might provide a mine sweeper, but which perhaps might be named "The Hongkong But." In any case, every dollar was wasted for the mine sweeper. Let it be a real offering, be as worthy of their National Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Guard of Honour.

The Corps will be on guard of Honour to receive His Excellency the Governor at the University on the 9th inst.

Falls in Queen's College at 2.45 p.m.

Bells, belts, shorts, puttees (3d.) E. Ratnes.

District Supt. in Charge of District.

UNION CHURCH.

At Union Church, in the evening there was a large attendance including His Excellency the Governor, Commodore Sandeman R.N., Lieut. Colonel Thrusby-Palham representing the General Officer Commanding Sir William Rees Davies K.C. Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharpe K.C. and the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

The service was conducted by the Rev. J. Kirk Macconachie who at the opening read the Royal Proclamation, after which there were special hymns and prayers, the service concluding with the singing of the National Anthem in which the following was substituted for the second verse:

"God save our splendid men.
Send them home again,
Send them victorious, patient and
chivalrous.

They are so dear to us,
God save our men."

During the service a collection was made in aid of the Prisoners of War Fund.

For his address, the Rev. Mr. Macconachie took for his text the fifth chapter of Jeremiah:

"O thou sword of the Lord, how long will it be ere thou be quiet? Put thyself up into the scabbard; rest, and be still. How canst thou be quiet, seeing the Lord hath given thee a charge against Ashkelon, and against the sea shore? There He hath appointed it."

After pointing out how the picture sketched by the prophecies of Jeremiah could be applied to the condition of the nations in the altered world, the preacher referred to Mr. Asquith's statement early in the war, that, having reluctantly drawn the sword we would not sheath it until certain objects had been attained. No utterance, since the war, could, he thought, have been more often quoted. The Royal message urged that they should pray for clear sightedness and the strength necessary for victory. He did not read that as implying only that they required a quick perceptive mind for adapting material means to the end in view. What they needed was clarity of vision let the end itself be obscured and the least potent source of obstruction was war weariness. After forty months of effort they had nothing to be ashamed of in war weariness so long as it did not mean weariness in well doing. It was never war weariness that would make us descend from our post, for that post was in the vanguard of Humanity's unceasing struggle against the anti-Christ, a struggle in which humanity had never failed of final victory, through always on the verge of seeming defeat. On that day there was no occasion to apologise for viewing the great question in its religious light; it was for that purpose they had assembled there. Yet he thought he spoke for all, certainly for his own part, in shrinking from over-land and over-confident claims that "God is on our side" in any sense or degree because it was ours, as though we had some sort of proprietary claim on the assistance of heaven due to our deservings. Mr. Lloyd George did well to warn his countrymen against imagining that victory was always their appointed portion. Still there was such a thing as having God on their side but not to save them effort. There was such a thing as being on God's side, and that was the happy portion of every man who strives for right. Unless their prayers led them to fuller consecration they were futile. They could not, by offering prayer, make God a means to their end.

The prosecution further alleges that circular letters have been distributed throughout the country, in Manila, in the Straits Settlements and even in the United States, appealing for funds. The police have seized numerous lottery tickets and bills at 888 Kansai Road, and 244 Alabaster Road, where the accused were arrested. Mr. K. E. Newman is prosecuting, while Messrs. Rose and Rice represent the defence.

The prosecution further alleges that the week has been so broken up by holidays that there is little object in issuing a Market Report except to keep our records up to date. Very little business has been possible but buyers appear to be less nervous and have been able to pay advanced prices all round for the few purchases which they have made. The bidding at the weekly auctions also points to returning confidence and it is felt that the exceedingly low prices now prevailing are giving rise to a certain amount of speculative buying for resale after the New Year holidays, when, if the political situation continues to improve, a material advance in values may be confidently looked for.

The "N. C. Daily News" says: "Owing to the severe cold the water has frozen in most of the inland streams in this province, causing much delay in boat traffic. Many craft from Changchow and Wusih laden with rice, and foot-propelled letter boats from inland towns have not reached Shanghai. The stocks of foodstuffs are reported to be running low. Rice has advanced 20 to 40 cents per picul."

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

In the Roman Catholic Cathedral there was a low Pontifical Mass with special music at 9.30 a.m. by the Rev. Father Walsh preaching. At 10.30 the Litany of the Saints was sung followed by the *Consecration of the Blessed Sacrament*.

In his address Father Walsh said that people were aching in these days, what was wrong with the world? Nations that knew and loved the Prince of Peace were fighting one another in a conflict so bitter that the greatest war of history, read like Shakespeare's play in *Coriolanus*. There was hardly a person who was not affected, and the glad music of other days was running into the minor chords of a universal lamentation. And yet they were requested to express to God their thanksgiving and their prayer. Why thank God if the world was won? God's world could not be wrong. God rules the heavens and all is well. He knew who were culpably responsible for the havoc that was being wrought. In the meantime his power was keeping the crisis in its orbit and shearing in its place. It was true that he was allowing men to suffer, but that was not God's action. He made men for himself. He had chosen His people. The end of the war was in sight. He was bringing good to man, but that was God's way. Many a soldier, but John, the soldier of God, was a good man.

THE DISCIPLINARY BOARD.

The sitting of the Disciplinary Board ordered for Tuesday, January 8th, at 10.30 a.m. is postponed to Thursday, January 10th at 10.30 a.m.

Discipline Officers concerned will warn delinquents and witnesses accordingly.

PARADE, CENTRAL, 5.30 p.m. Tuesday, January 8th. N. C. Garrison Station.

Wednesday January 9th. The Parade, No. 5 Company and Ambulance.

Cancelled.

Thursday, January 10th. N. C. Garrison Station.

Friday, January 11th. N. C. Garrison Station.

Cancelled.

Saturday, January 12th. N. C. Garrison Station.

Cancelled.

Sunday, January 13th. N. C. Garrison Station.

Cancelled.

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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA.

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Europe for two years at Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the world and
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FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA
SINGAPORE, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI,
KORE AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU"..... Thursday, 31st Jan. at 3 p.m.

"CHICAGO MARU"..... Tuesday, 12th Feb. at 3 p.m.

"MEXICO MARU"..... Thursday, 29th Feb. at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Taku, via
Swatow and Amoy.

Wednesday, 8th Jan. at 8 a.m.

"JOSHIA MARU"..... Sunday, 13th Jan. at 10 a.m.

"AMAKUSA MARU"..... Thursday, 17th Jan. at 8 a.m.

"SOSHU MARU"..... Thursday, 24th Jan. at 8 a.m.

* Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF,
near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone
No. 75 will be fixed.SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every three months steamers proceed
to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius,
Durban and Cape Town.AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaidie,
calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.BOMBAY LINE:—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore
and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan
and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS
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K. YAMASAKI Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU
and vice versa, fortnightly joint-service of the
"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers Tons Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO Vondel 10,000 9th January.
Oranje 8,000 2nd January.
Konink der Nederlanden 15,000 6th February.

To JAVA and SINGAPORE
Princes Julian 14,000 13th January.
Wilia 8,000 28th January.
Rembrandt 10,000 9th February.

These superior passenger steamers have excellent accommodation for first
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NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

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with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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Sailings from HONGKONG.

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CHFO & DALNY	KLUNG	Jan. 8, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	SUNGKALAN	Jan. 8, at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	TAMING	Jan. 10, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Jan. 12, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YUNCHOW	Jan. 12, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUTLANO	Jan. 14, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent
Saloon accommodation (air-conditioned), Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and
State-rooms. Regular schedule of sailings between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai,
taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at
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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	SHANG	TUESDAY, Jan. 8, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	WING-SANG	WEDDAY, Jan. 9, Daylight.
HAIPHONG	TAI-SANG	FRIDAY, Jan. 11, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	DOONG-SANG	FRIDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUEN-SANG	FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	TAI-SANG	TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at 7 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling
at Singapore and Penang.

From Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently
calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with
electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily
disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton
and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation,
and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via
Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with
good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo,
calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.BONNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by
a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan,
Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTHIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between
Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Olloc.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations, All European Passengers
leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at
destination passports with their photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage apply to:

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
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REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI
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MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1918.

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Steamers to Colomb	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colomb	Due Marseilles 1917	Due London 1917
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When Passengers change Steamer at COLOMBO
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved
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On the Australian Trade Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

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Passengers may travel by Railways in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
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IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
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MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
or advice.Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA,
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TO LAND ARMS IN
IRELAND.

SIRN FEIN PERIL.

The debate on Mr. Redmond's Vote of Censure in the Commons recently culminated in the grave statement by the Premier to the effect that the Government knew that arrangements were being made by the Germans to land arms in Ireland again, while he indicated that strong measures would be taken against the Sinn Feiners. Mr. Redmond's motion was defeated by 311 votes to 78.

In moving his resolution of censure, Mr. Redmond explained that the Convention had held 22 sittings. It is the most representative body of Irishmen that has met for a century, and the only body that refused to send delegates was Sinn Fein. The discussions, says the Parliamentary Correspondence of the "Daily News," have been frank and cordial, and within the Convention there are no breakers. Ulster leaders are to be "acquitted of any such diabolical wickedness." They are "anxious for a settlement." Cardinal Logue has said that such settlement alone stands between Ireland and chaos, which judgment Mr. Redmond corroborates, as did Mr. Duke and Mr. Asquith. Far better, argued Mr. Redmond, that the Convention should never have been held than that it should fail. Yet he hinted that there were influences which desired such a catastrophe, and his case was that the Irish Executive is provoking unrest, while the Convention aims at peace. He says that if every word of the Convention's proceedings could be published, they would redound greatly to Ireland's credit, and he added that, at this moment a committee of the Convention is drafting what would be the first agreed settlement of the Irish problem.

BRITAIN CASTLE INDICTED.
What about Dublin Castle in the meantime? Having amnestied the Sinn Fein prisoners, so as to create a good atmosphere, so Mr. Redmond argued, the Government should have avoided provocation. Instead, the Government had first challenged the Sinn Feiners and then allowed themselves to be defeated. By arresting insignificant men, and trying them by military courts for trivial offences, the Government had made martyrs and inflamed passions. There are three armed forces of volunteers in Ireland—the Ulstermen, the Sinn Feiners, and the National Volunteers. Recent searches for arms had been confined to the National Volunteers. Sir Edward Carson's Volunteers shared, incidentally, with Sinn Fein, though they were "armed to the teeth."

Before the amnesty Sinn Fein prisoners were treated as political in Lewis Gaol, where they did not associate with ordinary criminals. After the amnesty, when convicted of far less serious offences, they were given ordinary prison treatment and hunger strike occurred. Thomas Ashe died, and afterwards, when it was too late, the matter was put straight. In Cork the prisoners were first denied political privileges, and then, when food was refused, they were released outright. "Honestly," cited Mr. Redmond, "I do not know who governs Ireland to day." **CHIEF SECRETARY'S DILEMMA.**

Mr. Duke spoke at great length. He had to defend a policy essentially dual-reconciliation within the Convention, law and order outside. "We are at a grave crisis," said he, "and we have an unequalled opportunity." He is all for the Convention which he helped to launch. But, at the moment, he is distressed by "the fatuity which deserts Irish affairs," where by deadly fate, "every chance is frustrated by the evil designs of men who fish in troubled waters. No official at Dublin Castle was, he believed, against the Convention. While London suffers from the war, Dublin is more prosperous than at any period within modern times. For the effects of rebellion, she has received full compensation. Yet the rebels on being released set to work to stir up trouble by establishing a permanent naval administration. Take this document, found on a prisoner at Levene—

"In order that we may not be hampered in our next effort by any misunderstanding such as occurred on this occasion as the result of conflicting orders, volunteers are notified that the only orders they are to obey are those of their own executive. The executive will not issue an order to take the field until they consider that the force is in a position to wage war on the enemy with reasonable hope of success. At the right moment will be given the order to strike. Then let it be done relentlessly."

MR. EDWARD CARSON TACKED.

These men were permitted to arm and drill, the Chief Secretary proceeded.

Like Carson," interrupted a Nationalist.

"Ought not the author of that document to be in the Cabinet?" asked Mr. Healy, and with Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Carson on a front bench that included Captain Craig, there was hearty laughter everywhere, except among Ministers. The irony depended as Mr. Duke proceeded to

denounce "secession, if need be, by force." He criticised the Sinn Feiners for refusing responsible membership of the Convention and preferring the Sunday platform and the hillsides. Sinn Feiners were told that there were stores of arms and would be more of them when the fatal day came. That was the message of the Sinn Fein member for East Clare—9,000 were mentioned—and it was said, "If anybody offers me a helping hand, whether France, America, or Germany, we will take it." Germany, "repeated Mr. Duke," the helping hand was being made for Germany to land arms again.

Secondly, anything that was part and parcel of any organisation for rebellion must be stopped. There had been a deliberate attempt in Ireland to "enlist, enrol, and organise hundreds of thousands of young men—who, if they had been in this country, would have been publicly enlisted—preparatory to rebellion. In the third place, he pointed out that among the Sinn Feiners their idea of Home Rule was not self-government, but complete separation from England. (Cheers.) This country could not possibly accept that. (Cheers.)

The Convention was the best chance that Ireland ever had. He would take risks. But they could now allow organisation for rebellion. Marching in military step and form-four, with hurley sticks, mean rebellion. Rifles were needed—to fire at whom? Not at the enemy, but at the heart of Britain. Organisation must be stopped. Hundreds of thousands of young men are being enlisted who, if they had been in this country, would have been conscripted. (Loud Conservative cheers.) Thirdly, secession or sovereign independence for Ireland cannot be allowed. (Loud cheers.) Under no conditions can this be permitted.

As to Mr. Dillon's question about adjourning the settlement, the undoubted result of the Government is that, if there be substantial agreement on the Convention, the Government will put the settlement through.

"Will you put it through this Parliament without delay?" asked Mr. Dillon.

"Certainly," said the Prime Minister, and loud cheers. "I could not understand a Government not seizing the golden moment when it arrives."

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. ASQUITH'S PLEA FOR RESTRAINT.

Mr. Asquith made a solemn appeal for restraint in the debate. The spirit of accommodation in the Convention was, he said, greater perhaps than was anticipated. Its prospects must not be damaged or impaired. That was the supreme necessity for Ireland, the United Kingdom, and the Empire. It must induce the Irish Executive. Still, the Sinn Fein development was in some respects menacing. There has always been a good deal of rhetorical and contingent belligerency.

Taking long views, one may discount a great deal of the traditional experience with which this form of traditions was far from carried on. But, undoubtedly, the paramount responsibility of preventing a recurrence of disorder put the Chief Secretary in a position of exceptional difficulty. His purpose in intervening was simply to say this—He hoped that their criticism would be confined within narrow limits and expressed in temperate language because it was impossible at that moment to exaggerate the importance both to Ireland, to Great Britain, to the Empire, to the conduct of the war, to the ultimate conclusion of a peace on the terms of which the civilised world, after the war was to hold itself together—it was impossible to exaggerate the importance of doing nothing at that critical moment to prejudice the prospects of a real reconciliation and a settlement of the Irish question. (Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith is sorry that the Sinn Feiners did not join the Convention but, without being unduly sanguine, he thought that there was a reasonable probability of a settlement within a few months, which the House would approve. To safeguard the prospect we object. "It will redound," he concluded, "to the honour and safety of the whole Empire."

THE CHIEF SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Lloyd George, on rising, apologised for his absence from the debate, which was due to his receiving deputations. He had very little to add to the observations of the Chief Secretary. No one would deny that the Irish situation was a very difficult and delicate one, requiring great judgment and careful handling. The Chief Secretary had given his utmost to avoid anything in the nature of provocation which would endanger the life and usefulness of the Convention. He referred to the speeches of Mr. de Valera, which he described as cold-blooded incitements to rebellion, and stated that they ended in one of the worst tragedies in the history of Ireland. When they got speeches of that kind the best thing the Government could do was to give a clear indication that they could not allow the

Levies—

"In order that we may not be hampered in our next effort by any misunderstanding such as occurred on this occasion as the result of conflicting orders, volunteers are notified that the only orders they are to obey are those of their own executive. The executive will not issue an order to take the field until they consider that the force is in a position to wage war on the enemy with reasonable hope of success. At the right moment will be given the order to strike. Then let it be done relentlessly."

MR. EDWARD CARSON TACKED.

These men were permitted to arm and drill, the Chief Secretary proceeded.

Like Carson," interrupted a Nationalist.

"Ought not the author of that document to be in the Cabinet?" asked Mr. Healy, and with Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Carson on a front bench that included Captain Craig, there was hearty laughter everywhere, except among Ministers. The irony depended as Mr. Duke proceeded to

COUGHING INTO
CONSUMPTION.

"Coughs & Colds" has

"While it is only a cold,

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD-LIVER OIL
COMPOUND.

It is most remarkable medicine for combating severe colds.

It cures all forms of colds.

It is a great medicine for

the cure of consumption.

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HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Medical certificates for exemption from parades, etc. must be obtained from one of the Medical Officers of the Corps.

BILLS.

Warrant Officers will not wear belts and uniforms in walking out dress. All Warrant Officers' Jackets will have side pockets in future.

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

An examination will be held early in April next.

COMMUNICATION DRILLS.

A communication drill will take place at Headquarters on Tuesday, 8th instant at 6.30 p.m. Officers and N.C.O.s. of "A" and "B" Companies will attend. Other Officers and N.C.O.s. may attend if they so desire. Infantry Training 1914 Sections 1 to 33 will be practised.

LECTURE.

The Administrative Commandant will give a lecture at 1 p.m. on Thursday, 10th instant, at 5.30 p.m. on Map Reading and Map Sketching. All Officers and N.C.O.s. of the Corps are invited to attend.

OFFICERS' REVOLVER COURSE.

Practices 1 and 2 will be fired at Kennedy Road Range on Saturday, 12th instant, at 3 p.m. Medical Officers will attend to fire these practices.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Dress for all Parades, clean fatigue.

Tuesday, 8th instant:

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPTAIN J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

PARADE.

Tuesday, 8th instant:

7.30 a.m.—Right Half Company. Full parade.

5.15 p.m.—Left Half Company. Full parade.

Thursday, 10th instant:

7.30 a.m.—Right Half Company Layovers and Setters' Class only.

5.15 p.m.—Left Half Company Layovers and Setters' Class only.

Friday, 11th instant:

7.30 a.m.—Right Half Company. Full parade.

5.15 p.m.—Left Half Company. Full parade.

Sunday, 13th instant:

Right and Left Half Companies. Sub-calibre practice at Stourtoners.

Full parades will be issued later.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY, BY CAPTAIN W. RUSSELL.

MARCH 11TH.

E. L. Manning nightly at Belchers and Lyeenun. Parades as per Rosters posted at Headquarters.

Engines drivers at 5.30 p.m.

Electricians at 5.45 p.m.

OFFICERS' REVOLVER DUTY.

Belchers—2nd-Lieut. Matthewman.

Lyeenun—Captain James.

Stourtoners—Lieut. Hall.

PARADES FOR INSTRUCTION:

Classes for higher ratings at Belchers at 6 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, under Staff-Sergt. Ovenden and Parsons, R.R., Corporal Day and 2nd Corporal Norris, H.K.D.C.

Detail of duties at Lyeenun from 2nd to 10th January, 1918, is posted at Headquarters.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES.

"A" COMPANY.

Note—Dummy cartridges will be taken to all Musketry instruction parades. N.C.O.s. and men who have completed their Musketry Course need not attend these parades.

Tuesday, 8th instant:

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2; at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.15 p.m.—No. 1 Platoon, at Scandal Point. Musketry instruction. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 9th instant:

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4; at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 10th instant:

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12; at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 11th instant:

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9; at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

"B" COMPANY.

Note—Dummy cartridges will be taken to all Musketry instruction parades. N.C.O.s. and men who have completed their Musketry Course need not attend these parades.

Saturday, 12th instant:

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 10, 11 and 13; at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Sunday, 13th instant:

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 1 and 2; at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 9th instant:

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4; at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order.

5.15 p.m.—No. 5 Platoon, at Scandal Point. Musketry instruction. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 10th instant:

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12; at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order.

5.15 p.m.—Nos. 6 and 7 Platoons, at Scandal Point. Musketry instruction. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 11th instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 8 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Saturday, 12th instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 9 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Sunday, 13th instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 10 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Monday, 14th instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 11 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 15th instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 12 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 16th instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 13 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 17th instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 14 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 18th instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 15 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Saturday, 19th instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 16 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Sunday, 20th instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 17 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Monday, 21st instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 18 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 22nd instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 19 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 23rd instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 20 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 24th instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 21 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 25th instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 22 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Saturday, 26th instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 23 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Sunday, 27th instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 24 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Monday, 28th instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 25 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 29th instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 26 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 30th instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 27 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 31st instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 28 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 1st instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 29 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Saturday, 2nd instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 30 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Sunday, 3rd instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 31 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Monday, 4th instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 32 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 5th instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 33 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 6th instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 34 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 7th instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 35 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 8th instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 36 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Saturday, 9th instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 37 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Sunday, 10th instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 38 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Monday, 11th instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 39 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 12th instant:

4.30 p.m.—No. 40 Platoon (Rawloon Dock Section), as detailed by C.S.M. Rattey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 13th instant: